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Citing the Moscow Juridical Institute as an example, the authors point out that, because of the few hours allotted to the labor law course, the institute has not given lectures on the history of Soviet labor law for several years and that no lectures at all on the topic of collective agreements were given during the 1952-1953 school year. The topic of labor discipline, which also encompasses the important question of the financial responsibility of workers and employees, has been cut down by juridical institutes to four lecture and four practice training hours, according to the article.

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At the Leningrad Juridical Institute, according to the article, the topic of state social insurance is being given in two lectures and one practice training period, while the practice period is being left out entirely at the Moscow Juridical Institute. The authors claim that the topic of social insurance is important enough to warrant making it a separate course. Parshina and Gol'dshteyn claim that little attention is being given in the labor law course to legal problems involving wages.

Student practice training is sharply criticized in the article. Such practice training, given in courts and in offices of the public prosecutor, gives students a familiarity only with those problems which have already grown into labor disputes, according to the authors; why not, they ask, teach the students how to avert such disputes and to solve labor problems at their source? To that end, the authors suggest that students be sent into enterprises, institutions, trade-union organizations, and among workers and employees themselves for their practice training.

The authors state that the Moscow Juridical Institute had been informed of shortcomings in the course as far back as the 1950-1951 school year by the chair of labor law, but that neither the institute nor the Administration of Juridical Higher Educational Institutions of the Ministry of Culture USSR has done anything about resolving these shortcomings.

As for higher educational institutions other than juridical vuzes, the authors claim that the situation is even worse. In vuzes which train economists courses in the fundamentals of Soviet government and law and the fundamentals of Soviet law are being given only to economists who will specialize in labor problems; even these courses, the authors maintain, have been cut down in hours to below the number allotted in juridical vuzes.

Students of higher technical educational institutions -- the future leaders of industry -- are not getting even an elementary knowledge of labor law, according to the authors. The article points out that the course taught them on the organization and planning of enterprises is handled exclusively from the economic point of view, with very little information being given on labor law relationships.

In closing, the authors call for a revision of the labor law course now being taught future Soviet lawyers and economists, and for the introduction of at least a short course on the subject in higher technical educational institutions.

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